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tinaciously engaged. At the risque of being considered to dwell only on the one note, it cannot be too often reiterated, that the WAR is the source from which through various channels the depreciation proceeds. The French, by their public documents, plainly show that they understand the effects of the depreciation, and are prepared to avail themselves of our blunders in continuing to run in debt, and on this error of continual borrowing they place their ultimate hopes of success. They justly say, that running in debt, and continuing a perpetual war, are incompatible, for borrowing is only consistent with a speedy prospect of peace, and a consequent ability to pay the debt. The payment of the debt can never take place, while the expense of war is continued.

The French government have issued a new Gold coinage. The Napoleon, containing 40 francs in value, at 10d. per frank, is equal to £1. 13s. 4d. A few straggling Napoleons have found their way to this country, and they are already, it is stated, an article of traffic in London.

We find another proof of the depreciation of our currency, and the consequent high price of bullion, in the circumstance of the old plate of the Duke of Queensberry selling lately by auction, in London, at 8s. per ounce. It was not estimated at this price from any veneration for its late owner, or for its antiquity, but for its intrinsic value in bullion as relative to bank-paper, in which the purchase was paid.

Innumerable are the instances in which the effects of the war are felt. In the old established streets of London, as Ludgate-hill, and Cheapside, many houses become vacant through the bankruptcies of the owners, remain for a long untenanted. This is a circumstance unknown for many years in London, previous to the present times. It affords the best comment on the growing prosperity so often vaunted by ministers, and affords a more certain criterion of national wealth, than the fallacious returns received from the custom-house, in which are often estimated imports and exports which either cannot be sold, or are sold at a great loss to the owners, and hence add to the long list of bankrupts, victims to the times, many of them victims also to their own imprudence in their wild speculations.

The trade of emigration to America is considerably lessened. None of the vessels latterly going out from this port, had their full complement of passengers. The two men impressed from the Juno, as mentioned in the last report, have since obtained their liberty. Although released, after some difficulty, they have been great sufferers by this arbitrary and wanton exercise of power. Five others taken out of the Juno are still detained. The insolence of office in the British navy is oftentimes great. They find impunity in the difficulty to call them to account for the violations of law. The haughty conduct of naval officers exercised in many cases also towards Americans, forms a strong and just ground of complaint with them, and combined with other circumstances, helps forward the causes that are leading us to a rupture with them.

Discount on bank-notes is again up to 14 or 15 per cent. Exchange on London has remained with little or no variation through this month at $9\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

NATURALIST'S REPORT.

From July 20, till Agust 20.

July 23...Great Bindweed (*Convolvulus Sepium*) Willow leaved Loosestrife (*Lysimachia Ephemerum*) and upright Loosestrife (*L. stricta*) flowering.
 25...Large Scarlet flowering Cornflag (*Gladiolus Cardinalis*) flowering.
 28...Spotted Flycatcher (*Muscicapa Grisola*). This is the latest of our summer visitants, and after merely staying to rear its young, leaves us early in September. A common opinion prevails, that it eats cherries, but this like many other errors, arises from inaccurate observation, as this bird appears as purely insectivorous as the Swallow.
 29...Tree Primrose (*Oenothira biennis*) and Scarlet Fuschia (*Fuschia coccinea*) in the open ground, flowering.

Aug. 3...Virginia Shrubby Hydrangea (*Hydrangea Arborescens*) ; Scarlet Lilly (*Lilium Chalcedonicum*) flowering, and Yellow Hammer (*Emberiza citrinella*) singing.
 4...Willow Wren (*Sylvia Trochilus*) singing. Rail, or Corn Crake (*Rallus Crex*) calling. This was the last time I heard the Rail this season. In 1810, the last time was on the 30th of July.
 5...American Ceanothus (*Ceanothus Americanus*) flowering.
 9...Swallow Wort leaved Gentian (*Gentiana Asclepiadea*) Autumnal Squill (*Scilla Autumnalis*) and Carolina Rose (*Rosa Carolinensis*) flower.
 13...Panicked Lychnidea (*Phlox paniculata*) flowering.
 15...Observed several of the Great Dragon Flies (*Libellula Grandis*) resting on different plants seemingly in sleepy state, as they suffered themselves to be caught with the hands without attempting to go off, a very uncommon thing, as they are mostly very cautious.
 Blue Field Scabious (*Scabiosa Succisa*) flowering.
 20...Superb Lily (*Lilium Superbum*) flowering.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

From July 20, till August 20.

July 21.....Fine day.
 22.....Some light showers.
 23, 26,.....Fine days.
 27,.....Light showers.
 28,.....Wet morning.
 29, 31,.....Fine days.
 Aug. 1,.....Showery.
 2,.....Showery, wet and windy evening.
 3,.....Fine day.
 4, 5,.....Light showers.
 6,.....Heavy shower in the morning.
 7,.....Showery, with some thunder.
 8,.....Wet morning.
 9,.....Showery morning.
 10, 11,.....Dry cold days.
 12, 13,.....Wet morning.
 14,.....Fine day.
 15,.....Showery afternoon.
 16, 18,.....Fine days.
 19,.....A light shower.
 20,.....Showers with high wind.

The Barometer may almost be said to have been stationary during this period, it being only once as high as 30.3, and twice as low as 29—4.

The Thermometer was as high as 67 on the morning of the 21st of July, and as low as 55, on the 7th and 10th of August, the highest it was observed was 68 on the 27th of July, at 8, P.M.

The wind was observed N.W. 14, W. 3...S.W. 12. N.E. 4...S.E. 2 times, N. 1...W. 1 time, so that the great prevalence has been westerly.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA.

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1811.

(Extracted from Frend's Evening Amusements.)

In the months of February and March last, very high tides were expected, and in this month there is room for the same observation, but not to so great an extent. It may, indeed, from some circumstance of the wind, be higher than either of the former ones,